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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862. NO. 12.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, August 21, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

THE GREAT UPRISING.

The *Springfield*, (Illinois) *Journal*, in the course of an eloquent article, says that there have been revolutions where the whole people arose as one man to throw off the rule of some tyrant. The revolutions in France and in this country are examples of this kind. But the world has seldom, if ever, furnished an example when the whole people have spontaneously and with one common purpose rushed to oppose the enemies of their Government, until we find it in our own age and our own country. The difference is obvious. Revolutions are produced by a long series of outrages and tyrannies committed against the people under the name of rightful authority and just government. When these acts of usurpation and tyranny can be endured no longer, then comes revolution, in which a people gathering together their resources, forced to organize by a common injustice, and attracted by a common interest and common danger, prepare to resist oppression, and throw off an unjust government. Such was the history of the beginnings of our own struggles for independence, and such has been the history of revolution in every nation which has rebelled against authority unjustly exercised.

But such has not been the origin of the outbreak against the Government of the United States, in the South.—The party which stirred up the Southern rebellion had long held possession of the principal offices of the Government, and had administered the affairs of the million as they chose. The people, in a constitutional and regular manner at the ballot-box, decided in favor of a change of our national policy. Then it was that the elements which had been carefully prepared for the present rebellion were set in motion. Hostilities against Government were set on foot even before the new administration came into power. It was not rebellion against tyranny and oppression, for the new government had had no opportunity to perform any acts whatever. It was simply an attempt to retain possession of the Government which the people in a constitutional manner had decided should go into other hands. The unanimity which seems to inspire the enemies of the Government in the South is not the result of choice. It is the outgrowth of long continued and persistent misrepresentations of the real policy and designs of the party which was about to come into power, and a reign of intolerance and terrorism in the South which rendered security of person and property incompatible with freedom of thought and of action. The misrepresentation which misled the people of the South was the work of Northern politicians and newspapers, no less than Southern leaders; and intolerance was the natural result of long education, and of that arrogance and impatience under restraint which Southern institutions are so well calculated to beget.

The unanimity and enthusiasm with which the *loyal* citizens of the Union are now leaving their business and their homes and rushing to the defence of their Government, is one of the most remarkable proofs of the fitness of the people for self-government. It, more than anything in the history of our county, puzzles the philosophers who have been accustomed to draw their theories of government from the monarchies of the Old World. There is nothing in our present difficulties which should cause any one to despair of the experiment of self-government. On the contrary, only let the people put forth the power necessary to suppress a causeless rebellion, and let that power be so employed and directed by the Government as to insure that result, and the success of our experiment is established. The grand, spontaneous uprising in the loyal States, which we are just now witnessing, will illuminate one of the brighest pages in our future history. Only let our Government be true to the people who are so generously risking their lives and their all in its defence, and the result cannot be in doubt.

Co. D, 110th Regt., P. V.

The following is a complete muster roll of Company D, (Capt. S. L. Huyett,) 110th Regt., (Col. Wm. D. Lewis, jr.,) Pa. Vol., from the date of mustering in, up to this time, with all casualties, etc., as furnished by 2d Sergeant, acting Orderly:

S. L. Huyett, captain, Huntingdon.
Isaac T. Hamilton, 1st lieutenant, Duncansville.
E. Burkett, 2d lieut., Waterstreet.
John M. Skelly, 1st sergeant, missing at the battle of Port Republic, Va.
D. P. Stewart, 2d sergt., Manor Hill.
Robt. Stewart, 3d sergt., Manor Hill.
Geo. W. Lathero, 4th sergeant, Huntingdon.
Thos. A. Ruggles, 5th sergeant, Duncansville.
B. F. Marlin, 1st corpl., Huntingdon.
John A. Plympton, 2d corporal, Water Street.
L. G. Stewart, 3d corporal, Water Street.
J. T. Roller, 4th corporal, Williamsburg.
J. C. Hamilton, 5th corporal, Conpropst's Mill.
Geo. Tate, 6th corpl., Duncansville.
Albert J. Weaver, 7th corporal, Mill Creek.
Wm. H. Adams, 8th corporal, Hannah Furnace.
Aurandt, John D. Water Street.
William Black, Water Street.
Abram S. Butler, McConnellstown, discharged on surgeon's certificate, June 14, 1862.
Samuel V. Butland, Philadelphia.
John Carothers, Yellow Springs.
Jonas Book, Conpropst's Mill.
John Coble, Manor Hill.
Thos. Dougherty, Port Matilda.
William Finly, Water Street, left sick at Strasburg, Va., May 11, 1862.
Oliver Fink, Duncansville, taken prisoner, paroled and discharged.
John Hogmire, Huntingdon.
Edward Helm, Manor Hill.
Benjamin F. Hewitt, West Barree, detached as hospital steward.
John Donnelly, Yellow Springs.
Saml. Kinly, Reedsville, shot through left arm at battle of Winchester.
Anthony Kimlin, Gallitzen, died of wound received at battle of Winchester.
Johnston Kenedy, Huntingdon.
Thomas Knode, Conpropst's Mill.
John Knode, Huntingdon.
Edward Lee, Baltimore.
Franklin Mountain, Duncansville.
Samuel Purdy, Water Street.
John Quinn, Wilsonstown.
James Ramsey, Manor Hill.
Samuel Ruggles, Duncansville, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 23, 1862.
Theodore Rockey, Lewistown, wounded in thigh at battle of Winchester, now in St. Joseph's Hospital, Philada.
Daniel Snyder, Huntingdon.
James Welsh, Huntingdon, left sick at Strausburg, Va., supposed to be taken prisoner.
Adam Weight, Duncansville.
George S. Blatt, Manor Hill.
George Miller, Tipton.
John Bellusser, M'Alevy's fort.
George Orner, Duncansville.
John McMullin, Wilsonstown, died in hospital, at Winchester, May 22.
Wm. Vaunorman, Conpropst's Mill.
James Hicks, Huntingdon, left sick at Winchester, taken prisoner, paroled and discharged.
John Kennedy, Bell's Mills.
Wm. A. B. Couch, Huntingdon.
Adolphus Dougherty, Wilsonstown.
Saml. K. Hicks, Huntingdon.
John Walker, Porterfield.
Charles Young, Hollidaysburg, left sick at Strasburg, supposed to be discharged.
Thos. Mulhollen, Cambria county, missing since the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
Samuel C. Baker, Meadow Gap, died in hospital at Winchester, April 27.
Edward Plympton, Water Street, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
David S. Baker, Meadow Gap, wounded at the battle of Winchester and discharged July 1st.
James S. Huling, Mount Union, discharged June 17, 1862, on surgeon's certificate.
David H. Benner, Birmingham.
Henry Benner, Birmingham.
T. H. Benner, Birmingham.
Peter Lynn, Orbisonia, wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Port Republic.
Henry E. Miller, Huntingdon, detached as regimental clerk.
Miles W. McCarthy, Airy Dale.
Wm. F. Cunningham, Huntingdon.
William Plaster, Newry.
John Butler, McConnellstown.
Saml. McDonald, Woodberry.
John Fetterhoff, Harrisburg, discharged.
John R. Pancoast, Phila., appointed Quarter-Master Sergeant.
Frank A. Hutton, Harrisburg, discharged on surgeon's certificate.
John A. Barnes, Tyrone.
Alfred Brown, Maddensville.
L. W. Moore, Mooresville, discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 21, '62.
Robert B. Moore, Mooresville.
Jacob Miller, Johnstown.
Philip Piper, Water Street.
John W. Rinehart, Paw Paw, Va.
James Newton, Winchester, Va.
Luther Haggarty, Bell's Mills.
Reuben Hagans, Manor Hill; deserted from Camp Curtin December 19th, 1861.
John Spillinger, Philad'a, deserted from Camp Curtin December 20, 1861.
John Huston, McConnelstown, deserted from Camp Curtin December 31, 1861.
Peter Hamon, Orbisonia, deserted at Cumberland, Md., January 29, 1862.
Jackson Hicks, Huntingdon, deserted at Winchester, Va., May 5, 1862.
E. Burket fills the place of 2d Lieut. in place of H. C. Weaver, resigned.

Manor Hill Soldier's Aid Society.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. Ann Chaney, 1 pair stockings.
" Martha Chaney, ground pepper 1 pound.
Mrs. Clara A Stewart, 4 dozen eggs and 1 chicken.
Mrs. Jas. Stewart, dried apples 1 pk.
" Samuel Myton, rice 2 lbs., eggs 3doz. and dried apples.
Mrs. David Walsmith, dried fruit, berries and bandages.
Mrs. Jane Love, eggs 3 doz, rhubarb 2 gallon cans and jelly.
Mrs. Rachael Stewart, eggs 4 dozen, pillow and dried corn.
Dr. Geo. Kemberlin, maple sugar.
Mrs. Penina Hartman, eggs 7 doz. and dried fruit.
Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, fruit, berries, dried beef and pillows.
Mrs Gemima Morrison, eggs 6 doz. bandages and towels.
Mrs. Margaret Williamson, eggs 5 doz. and towel.
Mrs. Margaret Cummings, eggs 4 doz. tomatoes and towel.
Mrs. Mary Dickey, eggs 4 doz. and dried berries.
Mrs. Jane De Armot, dried berries.
" Sarah A———. bandages.
" Mary Oburn, pillows and bandages.
Miss Ellen Dickey, bandages and 25 cents.
Miss Ruth Cummings, jams, pillow, towel and bandages.
Miss Sarah Oburn, 25 cts.
Mr. John M'Lroy, (capt) 25 cts.
" Joseph Oburn, 50 cts.
Miss Mattie J. Levingston, tomatoes, dried berries and other fruit.
Miss Susan Henry, jams and jellies.
" Jose Hutchinson, jellies.
Mrs. Jno. Irwin, dried fruit and eggs.
" Elizabeth Hildebrand, dried berries.
Mrs. Sarah Bumbarger, eggs and bandages.
Mrs. Susan Hutchison, dried fruit.
" Ellen Duff, chickens, eggs, bandages and soap.
Mrs. Barbra Rudy, dried berries.
" Jane Logan, " "
" Margret Troutwien, dried fruit,
Miss Maggie Croil, dried berries.
" Mintie Hutchison, dried tomatoes.
Mrs. Mary Barr, jellies and 25 cts.
Mr. Samuel Steffey, 50 cts.
" Samuel Steffey, jr., 25 cts.
" Solomon Troutwien, 50 cts.
" John Love, 50 cents.
" Chas. C. Ash, 25 cents.
" Andrew Crownover, dried fruit.
" Joseph Gibboney, eggs 6 doz en.
" Peter Levingston, 25 cts.
Mrs. Jacob Smith, eggs 3 doz. and dried fruit.
Mrs. Mary Bell, eggs.
Mr. William Randolph, 20 cts:

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Harrisburg, July 7th, 1862.

DEAR MADAM:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of one barrel of fresh eggs, and one box of valuable Hospital donations, from the "Manor Hill Soldier's Aid Society," for which, in the name of our suffering sick and wounded soldiers, I most heartily tender to you, and those you represent, my grateful thanks. The box being *delayed on the way, did not arrive* until Saturday last, but I am happy to inform you it arrived in good time and contained the very articles needed for the sick and wounded in the "New Church Hospital" in this city, being mostly soldiers that were wounded in the late battles of the Shanandoah valley, Va. I also gave them the barrel of eggs. The surgeon in charge, I believe, is a kind gentleman, and will distribute your donations with discretion. Very Respectfully,

R. C. HALE, Q. M. G.
Mrs. T. P. Love, Manor Hill, Pa.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

Particulars of the Baton Rouge battle.

A BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY.

The Destruction of the Ram ARKANSAS.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald]

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 7.—On the receipt of the intelligence at New Orleans of the battle of Baton Rouge, on the 5th instant, it was determined between your regular correspondent at the first named city and myself that I should proceed at once to Baton Rouge, for the purpose of gleaning all the particulars of the fight, and, in the event of the rebels renewing the attack, to send on by the Roanoke full details to the latest moment. Accordingly, armed with the necessary pass, your correspondent took passage on the steam transport Empire Parish, Captain Thompson, to whom he is indebted for many courtesies, and arrived at Baton Rouge between eight and nine o'clock this morning. It was rather a difficult matter to get the necessary information, in consequence of the hurry and bustle consequent on the getting up of the necessary official documents for transmission to headquarters at New Orleans, and the sending down the river of the accumulated sick and wounded; but, by dint of patient waiting and perseverance, I obtained from officers engaged in the battle the following interesting facts:

General Williams received information as early as Monday, the 28th ult., that the rebels had started from Camp Moore, for the purpose of making an attack on Baton Rouge. On the receipt of this intelligence he sent out a reconnoitring party to Baton's Ferry, on the Amito river, sixteen miles from this place. They returned, reporting that they had not fallen in with the enemy, with the exception of a few pickets on the banks of the river. It seems, however, that the rebels had received information of the reconnoissance, and sent out a force to cut off the expedition party on their return. Our men got scent of this, and by the quickness of their movements escaped falling into the hands of the enemy.

About two o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, information was received from some negroes that the rebels were approaching in force from the Greenwell Springs road, upon which troops were got under arms, ready for the menaced attack. At half-past three o'clock on the following morning, the reveille was beaten, and, the troops having formed, they were marched out to meet the enemy. About a mile out of town our little army was drawn up in line of battle, awaiting the expected attack.

The engagement was brought on by one of the companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, which was on picket duty about a mile back of the camp, being driven in by the rebels. As soon as the firing was heard General Williams sent the other companies of the Twenty-first Indiana to the support of the pickets. On reaching the scene of action they found that the enemy was in too great force to contend with successfully, upon which they fell back to the front of their tents, followed by the enemy. There they made a stand and engaged the entire brigade of General Clarke, consisting of two Miss. Regiments, and a third regiment, composed partially of men from Mississippi, the rest being from Arkansas. The fighting at that place was very severe.—The Indiana boys performed prodigies of valor, and kept the enemy in check for a considerable time. General Williams finding, however, that they were too far advanced to receive support from the other regiments, ordered them to fall back, which was done to the distance of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty yards.

Just about this time the right wing of the Union army was engaged by Col. Allen's brigade. This wing consisted of the Sixth Michigan and Nim's battery. Simultaneous with this movement our left was attacked by Ruggle's brigade. Attached to the left wing was the Fourteenth Maine and Everett's battery. The fighting at this point was excessively severe, and the roar of battle was heard all along the line from left to right. This lasted for about twenty minutes, during which time the rebels kept their troops masked under the cover of the woods as much as possible, while the Union soldiers were exposed to their fire in the open field. Considerable inconvenience was experienced by our troops, too, in consequence of their facing to the east, which caused the morning sun to shine in their faces, rendering their operations exceedingly difficult. Still, our brave troops flinched not, but manfully bore the shock of overwhelming numbers, in the face of every difficulty

The Thirtieth Massachusetts was now ordered to advance and support the Michigan troops; but while they were getting into position it was found that their aid was not necessary, as the Michigan boys had already repulsed their opponents. The Ninth Connecticut and the Fourth Wisconsin, which were held in reserve, were ordered about the same time to advance in support of the other regiments; but as they were going on the field the enemy retired. At one period of the fight the enemy got into the camp of the Twenty-first Indiana and burned it, upon which this regiment, from the cover of the woods, poured a most terrible volley into them, doing fearful execution, and causing them to retire precipitately. They met a similar fate from the Twentieth Maine, into whose camp they had forced an entrance, though they succeeded in burning this camp too.

While the fight was raging three companies of the sixth Michigan Volunteers were in peril of being cut off by the Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana regiments, commanded by General Allen, acting as Brigadier Gen. These two regiments suddenly emerged from the woods and marched towards the three companies, with the view of turning their right flank. They had succeeded in capturing two guns belonging to Nim's battery, and a well-known rebel officer named Henderson, was seen to wave a flag in triumph over the guns. Some say it was a black flag, but doubts have been expressed in regard to the correctness of the statement. The two guns were brought to bear on the gallant Michigan boys; but they were too nimble for the rebels. Lying flat on the ground, the rebel balls flew over them, upon which they started to their feet and poured so well directed a volley into the enemy's ranks as to completely astonish him. This was handsomely seconded by the remaining guns of Nim's battery, which making a detour along the road, so severely galled the Louisiana regiments by a well timed cross fire that when the two companies of the Michigan Sixth came to the bayonet charge the rebels were driven back to the woods, leaving the two guns they had captured behind them. Nim's battery thus got their own again. The rebel Colonel Allen was mortally wounded in the encounter, and General Williams, the brave Union commander, was killed by a rifle bullet, which pierced his breast.—Captain Cordon, of Company F, Sixth Michigan, took the flag of one of the Louisiana regiments. A black flag was also captured—probably the identical one that the rebel officer, Henderson, so defiantly waved over the trophies he was soon to lose.

The hardest part of the fighting was in the centre, where the Fourteenth Maine fought with distinguished bravery. The Twenty-first Indiana also fought like tigers, and it is said that a rebel General paid them the handsome compliment of saying that, but for those damned Indianians Baton Rouge would have been captured, though there are Union soldiers who do not see it exactly in that light.

When the long roll was beaten, the gunboats Essex, Sumter, Kineo and Katahdin took up their positions, the two former to protect our left and the two latter our right flank. The Essex and the Sumter opened fire in the woods, their shells screaming through the trees, tearing them into shreds and scattering an iron hail around.—Signal officer Davis of the Kineo, stationed himself on the tower of the State House, from which elevation he had an excellent view of the field, and could signal to the vessels where to throw in their shells. After the battle had raged for some time the Union troops began to fall back on the Penitentiary, when several well directed shots from the eleven-inch guns of the boats kept the rebels in check.—Shortly after this the firing ceased

At half-past three P. M. firing was re-opened, the gunboats Kineo and Katahdin shelling the woods in different directions where the enemy were doing great execution. It has been stated that one shell from the Kineo killed from forty to sixty rebels. Towards evening the firing again ceased; but the gun-boats continued to send in a shell every half hour in different parts of the woods during the whole night, with a view of keeping the rebels at bay; but they had already fled, the gallant charge of the Sixth Michigan having completed their discomfiture.

The rebels were led by Major Gen. John C. Breckinridge, who scampered off in such haste that he left his sword behind. It was picked up on the field, and is retained as a trophy. Perhaps it was this circumstance that gave rise to the report that the traitor lost his right arm. There can be no mistake as to whom the sword belonged, for Breckinridge's name is engraved on it. There were two other Generals on the field, namely, Clarke and Ruggles, and one Acting Brigadier, Allen. General Clarke was taken prisoner, and is now at Baton Rouge, in charge of a personal friend. The rebel troops have been variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, while the Unionists did not exceed two thousand five hundred in number.

Thus ended the battle of Baton Rouge, by no means the greatest, but certainly the best fought and most stubbornly contested of any during the present war. It would have dispersed to the four winds of Heaven, had that not been done already, the wretched delusion that Southernors are superior in valor to those whom they contemptuously term "Yankees."

While the firing was going on smoke was seen up the river behind a bend.—It was ascertained that it proceeded from the rebel ram Arkansas, in pursuance of the programme *laid down for her to attack* the Union vessels while their land forces were dealing with our troops. It seems, however, that the commander of the Arkansas thought better of the matter, and did not venture down; for there was the Union ram Essex, as well as the other gunboats, ready to give her a warm reception, and at night the commanders of the Union vessels wondered where the Arkansas was. Their curiosity being stimulated by the continued absence of the nondescript, or "What is it," as Barnum would term it, it was determined that, as the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain, and go he did, being represented by the Essex leading, closely followed by the Sumter, Kineo and Katahdin. On turning the elbow, beyond which her smoke had been seen the previous day, the monster was discovered to be on fire close into the bank. The rebel gunboats Webb and Music were by her, but they prudently retired on seeing our boats. It seems that the Arkansas was worked by two engines on one wheel, and that both must be in working order or neither will act. One of the engines got out of order, and the other would not work without its fellow, in consequence of which she got under the bank. It is probable that the Webb and Music were there to tow her off, but that, on seeing our boats approaching she was set on fire.

As the Union gunboats approached, several shots were fired at the Essex from the Arkansas, one or two of them taking effect, but without doing any damage. In consequence of the immovable position of the Arkansas, she could not bring more than one or two of her guns to bear, or she might have given the Essex a great deal of trouble, as the latter vessel is quite unmanageable. The Essex ran past the Arkansas to a part of the river where there is a reach of some length, and opened on her formidable antagonist at five hundred yards with three guns loaded with solid shot. One of these took effect right under the port in the starboard bow of the Arkansas, and split in two from the force of the concussion. Commander Porter then ordered the same gun to be loaded with an incendiary shot of his own invention, and, without moving the gun to take a new aim, the shell was fired, entering just where the solid shot had struck. Immediately a jet of flame was shooting upwards from the Arkansas, and in a short time the whole vessel was on fire. It is supposed that the condensed cotton with which the Arkansas is packed caught fire from the shell; and communicating thence to the wood work, soon wrapped the monster in flames. After burning till all her upper works were destroyed, she swung off into the stream, where she blew up with a terrific explosion.

The Arkansas was plated with railroad iron on the outside, over a planking of six-inch oak; inside that was six inches of condensed cotton on another six-inches of oak. The destruction of the ram caused a feeling of exultation to pervade the whole fleet.—Admiral Farragut expressed his deep satisfaction at the event, which was slightly alloyed with a feeling of disappointment that the job on which he had set his mind had not been performed by himself. He, however, gives Captain Porter all the credit to which so brilliant an achievement entitles him.

Two deserters from the Arkansas, who joined the Union navy, say that the commander of the redoubtable craft expressed himself as standing in far more wholesome dread of our gunboats than of iron rams.

While Mr. Davis was on the State House tower, a shell from the Kineo, fired over the tower, exploded prematurely, and a fragment passed unpleasantly near to the signal officer.

Last night as the transport Sallie Robinson was coming up from New Orleans, on getting abreast of Donaldsonville, about midway between the city and this place, she was fired into by a field battery, but without any further damage than a shot through the smokestack. The flag-ship Hartford had already passed, but the Brooklyn was somewhat astern of the Sallie Robinson. As soon as the Brooklyn arrived at the place, a volley of musketry was fired into her without effect. She fired several shots in return, but it could not be ascertained if any one was hit.

It is impossible to say with anything like certainty whether the rebels will renew the attack on this place. That they cannot do so without strong reinforcements is pretty evident, and the opinion among military men seems to be that, with our strong fleet of gunboats now commanding the river front, they will not dare to attack the place under any circumstances, for it is now an established fact that if there is anything they dread rather more than the author of evil it is a gun-boat.

Destruction of the Ram Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous despatches from Admiral Farragut, among which are the following:

FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

SIR: It is one of the happiest moments of my life that I am enabled to inform the Department of the destruction of the ram Arkansas, not because I held the iron-clad in such terror, but because the community did.

On the 4th inst., I sent the Tennessee up to Baton Rouge with provisions for Commander Porter and the gunboats stationed at that place. On the night of the 5th she returned with information that the enemy had made a combined attack on Baton Rouge by the ram and two gun-boats—the Webb and Music, and called for assistance.

At daylight the Hartford was under weigh for this place, with orders for the other vessels to follow me as fast as they got ready. I arrived here today in company with the Brooklyn, Westfield, Clinton, Jackson, and Sciota.

I had sent the Cayuga up before me; agreeably to a request of Gen. Butler, in consequence of some of the guerillas firing into some of his transports.

On my arrival I was informed by Comander W. D. Porter, that yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, the enemy's forces under General Breckinridge attacked Gen. Williams, drove in his pickets, etc.

General Williams having had ample warning, all was prepared for him.—The fight was continued with great energy on both sides until ten o'clock, A. M., by this time the enemy had been driven back two or three miles.

But unfortunately the gallant Gen. Williams, while cheering on his men, received a minie ball through the heart.

General Williams had informed Lieut. Commanding Ranson, the evening before of his plans, and requested him not to fire a gun until he notified him; and when he did so our gun-boats Kineo and Katahdin opened with fine effect, throwing their shells directly in the midst of the enemy, producing great dismay and confusion among them.

Lieut. Ransom had an officer on the State House, which overlooked the adjacent country, and could direct the fire of every shell.

As soon as the enemy was repulsed, Commander Porter went up the stream after the ram Arkansas, which was lying about five miles above, apparently afraid to take her share in the conflict according to the preconcerted plan.

As soon as he came within gun-shot he opened on her and probably soon disabled some of her machinery or steering aparatus for she became unmanageable, continuing however, to fire her guns at the Essex.

Commander Porter says he took advantage of her presenting a weak front towards him, and loaded a gun with incendiary shells. After his first discharge of this projectile a gush of fire came out of her side, and from that moment it was discovered she was on fire, which he continued his exertions to prevent from being extinguished.

They backed her ashore and made a line fast, which soon burnt, and she swung off into the river, where she continued to burn, until she blew up with a tremendous explosion—thus ending the career of the last iron-clad ram of the Mississippi.

There were many persons on the banks of the river witnessing the fight, in which they anticipated a triumph for secession; but on the return of the Essex not a soul was to be seen.

I will leave a sufficient force of gunboats here to support the army, and will return to-morrow to New Orleans and depart immediately to Ship Island with a light heart that I have left no bug-bear to torment the communities of the Mississippi in my absence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. S. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer commanding W. G. Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Sec'y of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Com. Porter's despatch to Com. Farragut is thus given:

"SIR: This morning at 8, I steamed up the river, and at 10 A. M. attacked the rebel ram Arkansas and blew her up. There is not now a fragment of her left."

Lieuts. Ramson and Roe and also Commodore W. D. Porter each give a circumstantial account of the affair.—Roe says that the enemy are still hovering in the rear of this place, Baton Rouge.

A Pennsylvania Soldier Speaks His Mind.

A Lancaster county (Pa.) soldier, writes from the camp of the Seventy-ninth regiment in Coffee county, Tennessee, to the Lancaster *Inquirer*, as follows:

One thing more, Mr. Editor. You know I roughed it extensively in the three-month's campaign; and have been out in this regiment since it was organized, consequently I can lay claim to some experience, and able to judge of matters and things in their true light. In my correspondence I have refrained from touching on politics or criticisms, confining myself to matters-of-fact detail and news. But I am convinced that the Government has been dealing too long with the traitors on the kid-glove, rose-water principle.

We will have to start afresh! with the torch in one hand and the knife in the other, making war, terrible, consuming war, and teaching rebels what treason earns for itself. It is the only way to make them feel and know that we have a government to be feared, if not loved and respected. The men are so enraged at the way things are going on, that they don't wish to take prisoners after this, and I doubt if there will be any more in this vicinity. The men see that the war is no nearer its end than when they first enlisted—they are tired of this kind of business; and if they get into contact with the rebels, the bullet or the bayonet will have to decide.

Hitherto the policy has been to "swear them and let them go!" until the details of the farce have become by words of reproach. What do the perjured rebels care for the oath of allegiance? In the presence of Almighty God, with uplifted hand they take the obligation, and the next moment, even in the presence of Union soldiers, say they have just taken a dose of "Lincoln's Pills," as they contemptuously denounce it. There is but one way left to our Government to bring them to their senses, and that is burn and destroy as the troops pass along! You know my sentiments. I have been a Democrat and am one yet, but if I had the power I would crush out this hellish treason—no matter whether or man or beast.

Pennsylvania Railroad Employees to Take the Oath of Allegiance.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company held a meeting on the 19th, and unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The General Government has prescribed an oath of allegiance for all officers and employees in the service thereof, and the taking of which by the directors, officers and employees of this Company will enable each to set forth distinctly their position, so far as it relates to their loyalty to the General Government.—It is therefore

Resolved, That each director and officer of this Company take the oath of allegiance to the General Government, and the General Superintendent and the other heads of Departments of this Company be, and they are hereby instructed to require all employees in their respective departments who may hereafter be employed, to take the oath of allegiance to the General Government, in such form as the Government has prescribed; and that they are further authorised to dispense with the services of all persons who may fail or refuse to conform to the requirements of this resolution.

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 26, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE WAR NEWS.

The news has not been reliable for several days past. We have had rumor upon rumor, until we almost doubt what has been published as truth. It is certain though, that the armies of Pope, McClellan and Burnside have united, and are on the Rappahannock, where there has been some heavy skirmishing with small losses. Gen. Sigel is said to have taken near two thousand prisoners. One thing is very certain, there must be a heavy battle before a week, or a heavy retreat of the enemy. Our whole army is represented to be in fine fighting condition.

Brigadier General Bohlen, of Philadelphia, and Col. Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, have been killed in recent skirmishes on the Rappahannock.

A UNION CONVENTION.

No Politital Parties in this time of National Peril.

TO THE PEOPLE OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Both political parties have met and made their party nominations. Whatever may be said either by the resolutions of the Conventions or by the advocates of the tickets nominated by them, the fact is too palpable that they are both strictly PARTY tickets. The wishes and the hopes of the people were disregarded and disappointed by this action. They want no party tickets, and no political strife at this time. They feel that whatever they may have called each other in the past, they can recognize all loyal men as patriots and brethren now, and feeling thus they do not wish to be arrayed in apparent hostility. The Country needs the united strength of its people both in council and in the field, to put down Treason. Every man who now assumes the duties of office, should do so untrammelled by obligations arising from party nomination and election.—He should feel that he has been called by the whole people to act for them, and against their enemies; and not for a part of them, against the other part. To accomplish this, the people must act for themselves, and disregard the bidding of party leaders and partisans of every name.

We think this is the desire of the people of this county. Every man who has a son or brother in the army thinks more of standing by him, strengthening his hands, than of the success of parties.

We, therefore, citizens of the county, (not because we are dissatisfied with the *men* nominated by parties, but because we are against party strife at all,) in the exercise of our rights as citizens, and discarding all party distinctions, unite in a call for a CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, on

Tuesday, the 9th of September, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be supported by all loyal citizens, who wish to ignore party, and to unite in cordial earnest support of the Government and the War. We suggest that the citizens in the various boroughs and townships select, from each, FOUR DELEGATES on the SATURDAY PREVIOUS to the day fixed for meeting of the Convention.—The election for delegates to be held at the usual places of holding township and general elections.

The above call is being signed by hundreds of true men in every borough and township in the county. At the time of going to press we have received a large number of names, but will defer publishing any until our next issue, by which time we expect to hear from every district. It is the first *grand* movement made by the people, since we have been in the county, to crush out the partisan trickster and office seeker, and we have no doubt of the triumphant success of the patriotic movement. *Every* man opposed to partisan nominations at this time, should take bold ground and resist as becomes a *man* the efforts of party men to control the will of the majority. A strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, is all that will be necessary to elect a UNION WAR TICKET over all opposition by a *crushing* majority.

A Platform upon which all Loyal Men can Stand.

We think *our* platform is broad enough, long enough, high enough, and strong enough, for all loyal men to stand upon. President Lincoln is with us—Secretary Seward is with us—and Gen. Corcoran and every other high and low officer and private in our great army is with us. Our platform is—*"No political parties—No partisan contests—No party tickets, until our enemies are defeated, peace restored, and we have a Country."*

Seward, Corcoran, and Dr. H. Orlady.

We beg pardon of Mr. Seward and Gen. Corcoran, for the combination of names at the head of this article, and hope we will be excused when we shall have made the contrast for which we introduce them. Mr. Seward has been watching the course of our enemies at home and abroad from his position in the State Department, a position we suppose quite as favorable for acquiring knowledge, and for correct observation as Petersburg on the Juniata.—Gen. Corcoran took his 49th New York Regiment into battle, saw their blood flow, and fought like a hero against the Rebels, was captured, and has been seeing the inside of rebellion as a prisoner for more than a year. His knowledge is surely as reliable as any that could be obtained by blood-letting at home, and his counsel as good as any that could come from a partisan who was in one party two years ago, and was a candidate for office in the opposite party this year. Mr. Seward is a leading Republican, Gen. Corcoran a leading Democrat, and an Irishman.—With this introduction, we propose leaving the people to their own comments upon the following sentiments. Mr. Seward in his letter to F. W. Hughes, says:

"I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unites in aiding the Rebellion"

General Corcoran is reported in his speech at Baltimore, thus:

"He appealed to them as their solemn duty to banish all thoughts of secession, forsake all political parties, forget Democracy, Know Nothingism, Republicanism, and every other partisanism, and unite in one paramount purpose, with a determination to sustain our Government. This done, and feeling safe in the enjoyment of liberty, they could take time to find out the political party that would best perpetuate the Union, and unite with that."

According to the report of the proceedings of one of the late party Conventions, Dr. H. Orlady controlled its proceedings, and their temper will be known by the following extract which we take from the *Journal & American's* account of them:

"At this stage of the proceedings Mr. T. W. Mattern moved to obtain the sense of the Convention on the question that the body adjourn without making further nominations, in order to give Democrats a share of the county offices. Theo. H. Cremer and others advocated such a course, and Dr. Henry Orlady opposed it in a powerful, eloquent and convincing speech, which was frequently interrupted by marks of applause, after which the question was taken, and the motion rejected by an overwhelming vote."

We have no anxiety that Democrats shall have a share of the county offices, but we do wish to banish the names of every political party, past, present and future, from our elections, until the country is safe from its enemies. We are with Seward and Corcoran, and against Dr. Orlady and his party ticket, or any other *party* ticket. Time will show whether the people will fall in with the Patriot Statesman, and the Patriot Soldier: or the Partisan Office Seeker.

As to the other party Convention, we are waiting until its proceedings see the light, when we will attend to them.

Party Conventions.

On the opposite page we give the proceedings of what was intended to be a no-party Convention; but the reader will discover by the comments of the editors of the *Journal & American*, and by the ticket placed in nomination, that the action of the majority of the Convention was as violent partisan as could be desired by the most unscrupulous politicians. Admitting that there was a strong feeling in the Convention against party nominations, it must also be admitted that that feeling, urged by the best men in the Convention, was treated with contempt by a class of men who never look beyond their party and the spoils of office.—We verily believe that such men would rather our army should be defeated before Richmond than that their *party* should be defeated either in making nominations or at the elections.—Should such men, but few in number, be permitted to control the will of a large majority of the people? Should they be permitted to fasten upon the Republican or People's party of this county a party character, a vast majority will repudiate if left to their own honest convictions.

The so-called Democratic Convention was also controlled by mere partisans to satisfy the demands of a few office-hunters and a few men who have publicly declared their sympathy for the Rebels. Such men, together with their ticket, *will be* repudiated by the true and loyal Democracy.

The proceedings of the so-called Democratic Convention, we will publish when received.

THE Republican Senatorial Conference for this district met in Bedford on Tuesday of last week, and nominated Alex. Stutzman, of Somerset. J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., had received the nomination in this county, for the unexpired term of Col. Wharton, but the claims of this county had to be set aside to satisfy the demands of Somerset.

Will Somebody Explain?

We find the following resolution published with the proceedings of the Republican Convention: It was read by Mr. Cremer and adopted by the Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the election the approaching fall will not be a contest for the success of political partisan principles, or for political party men; but a demonstration of sentiment and feeling in favor of the Union, and against Disunion and Treason."

Why this resolution was adopted *after* the Convention by a vote denounced its sentiments and declared in *favor* of making the election a contest for partisan principles and for party men, is what ordinary men cannot understand. The sentiments of the resolution, though in a different form, were introduced by Mr. Mattern of Franklin, before a ticket was nominated, and after a "powerful, eloquent and convincing speech" by Dr. H. Orlady, the question was taken and the sentiments voted down. The resolution was certainly drawn up by Mr. Cremer before the meeting of the Convention, believing, as he did, that the wishes of the party would be respected. But the leader spoke—those wanting office shouted amen! and the delegates representing the true feelings of nine-tenths of their party were compelled to yield to the partisan majority in the the Convention, "that the election the approaching fall shall be a contest for the success of political partisan principles, and for political party men."—We shall see whether the partisan leaders can *whip in* men who ought to be freemen.

We take pleasure in giving here, a resolution adopted unanimously at the delegate election held in Franklin township, which sent two delegates to the "People's Union Convention."—The resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the People's Union Party, regardless of former party distinctions, will cultivate fraternal association with all those who cordially sustain our Administration in its arduous labors to crush out this cruel rebellion, either by meeting our foe upon the battle-field, in the council chamber, by moral aid and comfort, or pecuniary support; and that all such shall be cordially invited to participate in our delegate meetings, and our conventions—and that there shall be no longer any distinction of party in the distribution of offices of responsibility, honor or profit, either civil or military."

This resolution speaks the honest sentiments of the people—the honest sentiments of nine-tenths of the voters of this county. Will the people speak out, and *crush out* the partisan politicians? Or will they have nothing to say—and do nothing—and permit *party* to continue its mad career until our Country is completely destroyed.

ABOLITIONISTS.—We do not know that there are any very prominent Abolitionists in this county. We have heard many of the Republicans denounced as Abolitionists, but we have not seen the evidence to convict them as such. The nearest to Wendell Phillips Abolitionism we have seen was the defence he received in the *Journal & American* some time ago. The next nearest step in that direction was taken in the so-called Democratic Convention by Mr. John Dougherty in a speech of considerable length. His speech should be printed in the new paper, that the Democracy might know to what kind of a feast they are invited. It won't do for that knot of Democrats to denounce conservative men as Abolitionists after swallowing the dose Mr. Dougherty gave them in their Convention. Of course Mr. Doughtery is one of the select—one of the pure Democracy—and we have no objection.

THE editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union* were discharged from prison at Washington on Saturday.—Had a hearing before Gen. Wadsworth. They were arrested on the 6th inst., charged with publishing a handbill calculated to discourage enlistments, and on examination, they severally made oath, save Mr. Jones, of having no knowledge of the publication or intended publication thereof, it having been printed by two apprentice boys in the office, and Mr. Jones, the local editor, made oath that he drafted the handbill for the boys simply as a joke, without any intention of discouraging enlistments, and having severally given their parole of honor to do no act or deed hereafter disloyal to the Government, they were discharged from imprisonment.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We invite every reader of the *Globe* to read carefully the correspondence between Francis W. Hughs, Chairman of the so-called Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary Seward. Mr. Seward's reply cannot be read too often, and we hope it will have the effect to strengthen the heart and hands of every loyal man in the country who is honest and determined in his opposition to party distinctions in this time of national peril.

MR. ALBERT OWEN, editor of the new paper, has not yet volunteered to serve his country. We fear that his desire *to remain at home to vote* will completely crush out his patriotism. There are two or three other able-bodied young men associated with Mr. Owen in the editorial department of the 'Iron Rake,' who are also more deeply interested in the number of votes a part of their ticket shall receive than in the success of our army. *Probably* they would condescend to go into the field as *officers*, or take a fat horse or other contract, rather than have their patriotism doubted.

Important Letter from President Lincoln.

Horace Greely, editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been writing a dictatorial letter to the President, and the following is the admirable

Reply of the President to Greeley.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, August 23, 1862.

Hon. Horace Greeley:

DEAR SIR.—I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself, through the New York *Tribune*.

If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the National authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was."

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and it is not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views as soon as they shall appear to be true views.

I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men everywhere could be free.

Yours,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

Gen. Michael Corcoran.

Gen. Corcoran, of New, York who had been a prisoner for over a year, and lately released, was handsomely received at Philadelphia on Thursday 21st. We give the following extracts from his speech delivered to an immense crowd in front of the Continental Hotel:

"I believe, my friends in sustaining the country, remember there are feuds that seem to threaten it. My countrymen have been among the first victims of battle. They have fallen. Let no dissensions now divide us. Let us be one in sentiment, and respect the men who stand side by side in the defence of a Government so beneficent. Let us be held together by banded ties, which cannot be severed. [Cheers.] I was held and treated as a convicted felon, but the knowledge of the sacredness and righteousness of the cause gave me strength, and I assure you that at no time would I have exchanged places with that arch-fiend, Jefferson Davis. [Prolonged Applause.] I would be less than an American citizen—less than a man who loves his flag—if I did not feel proud of this Administration. It is not for me to mark out a course of policy for the country of your adoption to pursue, but it is the duty of all to obey its precepts. You are anxious to hear my opinion. I will give it briefly, as a soldier ought to deliver himself.—Those traitors of the South have determined to possess themselves of every inch of ground in the United States both North and South. It is for you to determine that they shall possess themselves of neither except under the old flag. I have entered into the fight for the maintenance of the laws of the United States, and am going into the battle again. I intend to support the duly constituted authorities in their formed determination to prosecute this war with renewed energy and vigor to restore the laws under the Constitution. We will make no infringements upon the Constitution except those that are necessarily essential to the interests and welfare of the people of the whole nation.—[Cheers.] I am in favor of the President of these United States for the time being—he being invested with the fullest authority; and, if he encroach a little, because he sees it is necessary, we, in proper time, can put the *patch back*. It would be an insult to you for me to presume to dictate the course he ought to pursue in this matter. I do not believe that there is a loyal man in this city or State who believes that the glorious institutions which we have so long lived under should be destroyed by a set of fanatics. The President in his patriotic course, will endeavor to hurl back the wide tide of fanaticism.

I ought, perhaps, to explain myself in one particular. That is, I have always been a lover of liberty. In this particular, I will now say that I would not give the Southerners the satisfaction of hearing me upon the subject.—That is, being a lover of liberty, I was a hater of despotism and the infringement of man's rights. *Had our Government interfered with the institutions guaranteed the South under the Constitution*, I would have been one of the first to help them. But I found, and I know, that they have been plotting for the last fifty years the treason they have consummated. The luckiest thing that could have happened for the welfare of this country was the election of Mr. Lincoln.

I will now address myself more especially to my countrymen. Allow no malice to enter your breast that will interfere with your obligations to the flag of your adopted country. Let those politicians who have been using us continue in their course. We will endeavor to manfully stand by our adopted country, and when we return from war we will have just the kind of politics we want. *I have always been a Democrat, but the time has come when every man should discard politics, and be known as a lover and supporter of his country.* I am still a Democrat, but I will not allow politics to interfere with me in the discharge of my duty. [Cheer upon cheer.] When I find a man with a musket upon his shoulder, or sword in hand, battling alongside of me, I take him by the hand, no matter whether he is a Know Nothing, Republican, or Abolitionist. I know no man, except he who discharges the duty he owes to his flag. We have a great duty to perform, not only for our own sake, but for those poor, deluded, misguided white people of the South who are ground down by the blackest kind of despotism that ever controlled man. We must go to their rescue, and to posterity we must hand this country as we found it when we took the oath of allegiance—"the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Important Correspondence.

The following important correspondence between Francis W. Hughes, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and Secretary Seward, will be read with interest by the citizens of Pennsylvania:

Letter of Mr. Hughes.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OF PA.
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1862.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State: Dear Sir:—With some hesitation I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents, viz: The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, of this State; an Address this day issued by myself, as Chairman, and the form of a call for a great Mass Meeting, about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your political friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it *treasonable*. Whether or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself this day, is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former. it will relieve you of labor, if you will read the latter.

As the address of the Committee as well as that by myself, as Chairman, are both from my own pen, I should bear the greater part of whatever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of no less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania, and I believe of over one million of men in the central States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotism and loyalty.

I will add too, that I believe this million of men will, amid political changes, remain patriotic and loyal.—If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and if in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the demon of Abolitionism, my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note, shall be more than abundantly obtained. At all events, rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due your high personal and official character. F. W. HUGHES.

Response of Secretary Seward.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1862.

To F. W. Hughes, Esq., Head-quarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 14th instant, together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals and written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee "to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution of Pennsylvania," and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, the object of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintainance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union," and further, "to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the country to the purposes of abolitionism, and formally to express the intentions of the Democratic party to do as it has always hitherto done, namely to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its Constitutional power, and to defend it at whatever peril, against the insiduous and treasonable teachings of Abolitionists."

You tell me that some influential journals conducted by political friends of mine, censure one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so harshly judged You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing exertions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the demon of Abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their author, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties, about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies onan issue of national life or death.

If the resolution prevail there will be no questions of administration left to settle. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I must say for myself, that neither as a public officer, nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor, parties among the supporters of the United States, any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in aiding the rebellion.

A nation, like an individual, can do only one thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of Disunion, to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the Crusaders about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about Abolitionism would now be in the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in meditating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and counteracting the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans, Abolitionists and slaveholders in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms, and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it sprung. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Right Talk—What is Needed.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickison recently addressed a letter to the citizens of Erie, which enunciates precisely the thought and desire of the people in this crisis of our history. As to the duty of the Government, Mr. Dickison says:

"In the pursuit of its purpose the Government must rise to the dignity of the responsibility, and while it extends the protection of the constitution to those who acknowledge its obligation, should, in dealing with revolt, lay its hand with iron rigor upon every interest which will give it strength or weaken its lawless adversary, and should strike hardest where it will be felt most; should, for the purpose of conquering an early peace, in obedience to the first instincts of self preservation and the holiest dictates of humanity, whenever it will contribute to these results, immediately or remotely, *condemn* and *confiscate* to its use every species of property of every name and kind, whether animate or inanimate—on two legs or on four.—This will give an earnest of the realities of war.

"We have not now, nor have we ever had, over about one half men enough in the field to conquer and hold so vast an area in rebellion; and the occasion is now presented for us to rectify the error, and to embody a force which can practically assert the strength and dignity of the Government, can crush the venom out of this pestilent curse, and exhibit to the envious, meddlesome monarchies of the old world the vindication of a free, self governed people, against the machinations of conspiracy and sympathies of king craft.

"In raising such a force the President should understand so far as taxation becomes necessary to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and so long as its fruits are faithfully applied to that purpose, the people will not hesitate at any amount, for they mean this rebellion shall be destroyed and the Constitution sustained, cost what it will or come what may, and in comparison with these results they will disregard the dangers and bloodshed and expenses of the war.

"Governments are constitutionally timid, and politicians are always behind the people, and both should understand that the popular demand of to-day is not only for the raising of three hundred thousand men already ordered, but for a further order for an equal number, with a recommendation that every able bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should prepare to take the field in case of necessity. Let this be recommended, and so much of it may be necessary carried into effect, *even to the whole*, and conspiracy will find its reward, and rebellion go where it belongs. Let the people demand this, and our good President proclaim it, and little more will be wanted than an act of amnesty for the leaders, to restore law and order and peace."

Three Hundred Thousand More.

The news which reached the city yesterday through the Northern papers that the President has called for 300,000 militia, in addition to the 300,000 volunteers just called out, is working marvelously on the minds of the people. The Union men are rejoiced at the determination of the Government; and the most violent secessionists say, "If the people of the north stand that, the Confederacy is gone up—the South may as well yield."—The thing works like magic, and every rebel in Memphis has dropped his lower jaw an inch and a half since yesterday.

Four hundred men, forming one artillery and three infantry companies, have already been recruited in Memphis, and have *gone to Nashville* to report to Gov. Johnson. Two other companies are recruiting here, and it would not be surprising if this depopulated city sent out a full regiment to fight for the National Union, whose protection they have learned to appreciate.

Is not this proof positive that there is Union sentiment in the South?—There is not a city, town, village or hamlet in the entire South where the love for the Union has become wholly extinct. The embers may be buried, but the first favorable breeze will fan them into living, burning flames.—Even the traitors know this, and "tis this they most do fear."—*Memphis correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

THE *Journal and American* of this week, says that in the formation of the ticket they support, "*all the loyal people of the county, without distinction of political creed, were invited to aid, and* DID ASSIST. Will our neighbors name *one* Democrat who was permitted to occupy a seat in that Convention as a delegate. We know that Democrats did offer to assist in the election of delegates, and we know too, that they were denied the right to participate in such elections.

Frightful Indian Massacres in Minnesota.

ST PAUL, MINN., Aug. 22.—Reliable information from Fort Ridgeley confirms, without a doubt, all the previous reports of the Indian outbreak.

Mr. Wickoff, the Assistant Superintendant, on his way to the Upper Agencies, met a messenger six miles from Fort Ridgeley, on Monday morning, announcing an outbreak at the Lower Sioux Agency, and the murder of all the whites, with a few exceptions.

Captain Marsh set out immediately with forty-five men. At a ferry opposite the Agency they encountered a large body of warriors, who opened fire on them, and after discharging a few volleys, a large body of Indians, who were lying in ambush in their rear, opened upon them, killing a number of the men.

A retreat was attempted by crossing the river. While they were in the river, the Indians killed the Captain, three Sergeants and four Corporals, and but seventeen of the band returned to the fort.

On Monday night the lights from burning buildings and grain stacks was seen in all directions. Citizens who had escaped came into the fort during the night, giving accounts of horrors too terrible for the imagination to conceive. Mothers came in in rags and bare-footed, telling of how their husbands and children had been slaughtered before their eyes, and of the burning of their homes.

The roads in all directions to New Ulm are lined with the bodies of murdered men, women and children.

J. P. Porter, of Markalo, a member of the last Minnesota Legislature, arrived here last evening for arms. He was one of the committee sent to New Ulm to learn the truth of the reported murders.

He arrived at New Ulm on Tuesday morning, and found the people prepared to bury five persons who had been massacred. The bodies of other victims were being constantly found in a most horribly mutilated condition.

Four persons were found wounded in a room, having had their heads and arms cut with hatchets. A little girl was cut across the face, breast and side, and a little boy dreadfully cut up. He saw a child with its head cut off, and 27 other bodies mutilated.

The people of New Ulm are drilling with what arms they can get, and are fully aware of their danger, and determined to defend the town.

Mr. Ulm left New Ulm on Wednesday, and was overtaken by a man who reported that the Indians, two thousand strong, had attacked the town and burned several buildings.—Several citizens were seen to fall.—The citizens had gathered together and barricaded the streets.

Letters to Governor Ramsey say that hundreds are known to be killed, and it is believed thousands have suffered the same fate. He yesterday ordered the militia, with horses, to the scene.

From General Curtis' Army.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A letter to the *Republican*, dated Helena, Aug. 14th, says: "The land forces here now, exclusive of Steele's Division, at Clarendon, cannot be less than 30,000. The forces which Gen. Curtis led through his harassing campaign are recuperated to a great degree. That a movement of this army will soon take place seems to be the general opinion.

"The fact that about twenty-five steamers are here, and retained in government employ, indicates a movement down the river.

"General Curtis has returned, and his return has increased the expectation of active movements soon.

"There are some wealthy rebel property holders about Helena, not least of whom is General Gideon Pillow.—He owned three plantations in the vicinity, all of which, including the chattels, have been confiscated. He attempted to avoid the law by making sham sales, but it did not avail.

"Several years ago, a Northern man, H. P. Coolidge, went to Helena, comparatively poor. When the rebellion broke out his property was estimated at one million of dollars. The rebels burnt 2,000 bales of cotton for him, and now he loses by confiscation, 300 negroes. The fine mansion of General Hindman is now occupied as headquarters by Genl. Curtis. The building, however, is covered with more mortgages than Hindman ever could pay.

"The sickness on the fleet is exceedingly great. On the Cincinnati ninety-three were on the sick list, and take the fleet through, half their crews down. Should this matter not mend, the gunboats will not be able to co-operate very energetically with the land forces in the contemplated movement upon Vicksburg. In the camps back of the bluffs much sickness prevails, which is attributed to the use of the spring water there abounding, said to be impregnated with copperas."

A COMMODORE'S OPINION.—One of the noblest of our Commodores is Frederick Engle. A more loyal man and devoted patriot the country does not contain. In a private letter from him, dated Brooklyn, Aug. 15, is the following passage, which we take the liberty of printing, on the ground that the opinions of such men are the property of the nation. He says: "I shall be happy to meet you when this war closes, which must be soon. My opinion has been, since the first blow on Sumter, that the fight should be for *victory*. The means to gain it, the employment of everything within our grasp. What! choice of weapons with rebels? White or black, green or yellow, they must be conquered! Then make terms, and let them be liberal."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

VARIETY ENVELOPES.—Coleman & Co's Union Variety Packages are for sale at Lewis' Book Store. They make a very handsome present for all ages. The jewelry is of a better quality than can be secured in any other package or in any other way for the same money. The buyer of an envelope can get any article of jewelry he or she may select from specimens. Call and see for yourself. Price 50 cts.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 26, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

County Delegate Convention.

[We give the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in answer to the call of H. G. Fisher, Chairman of the People's Party County Committee, as we find them in the *Journal & American*:]

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the People's County Committee, the Delegates assembled in the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tousday, August 12th, and organized by electing Perry Moore, of Morris, Chairman; and John Brewster of Clay, and Benj. Lutz, of Shirleysburg, Secretaries. The credentials were then presented and the following Delegates took their seats:

Alexandria—Dr. Hewit, Jacob Baker.
Barree—Samuel Myton, Jos. Logan.
Brady—A. R. Stewart, H. L. McCarthy.
Birmingham—J. R. Thompson, A. Giffius.
Cass—Philip Pheasant, Joseph Fark.
Crawille—John Meyer. Augustus Green.
Carbon—Dr. C. W. Moore, Joseph Morrison.
Clay—Dr. B. D. F. Baird, John Brewster.
Cromwell—Gen. Price, R. M. Spangler.
Dublin—Benj. E. Stitt, Wm. Clymans.
Franklin—J. W. Mattern, Wm. B. Johnston.
Henderson—John Walker, Asa Evans.
Hopewell—John Beaver, John Donaldson.
Huntingdon—Theo. H. Cremer, James Port.
Jackson—Sterritt Cummings, Alexander Morrison.
Juniata—Levi Rudenbour, John R. Dean.
Morris—Perry Moore, Peter Shafter.
Mt. Union—White Shaffer, B. F. Bare.
Orbisonia—Caleb Kelly, Thos. E. Orbison.
Oneida—Jacob Miller, James Green.
Penn—J. R. Isett, Asa. G. Neff.
Porter—John C. Huyett, Jacob Neff.
Petersburg—Dr. H. Orlady, Adam Renner.
Springfield—Morris Cutchall.
Shirley—Perry Harris, David Douglass.
Shirleysburg—Benjamin Lutz, Levi Myers.
Tell—Henry R. Shearer, R. M. Gray.
Tod—Jonathan Evans, H. S. Green.
Union—Gen. W. Pheasant; Abraham Swoope.
Walker—Dr. M. Orlady, Henry Snyder.
Warriorsmark—W. C. Van Trice, J. Rider.
West—Solomon Bamer, Henry Neff.
West Dr-trict—Wm. McClure, B. K. Neff.

Theo. H. Cremer, Esq, then offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the Convention first ballot for Congressional Conferees, then for Congressman, and next in order ballot for Senatorial Conferees and Senator, then follow for Assembly, Sheriff, &c., in order, and that no candidate be stricken off until after the second ballot. Passed unanimously.

[The effect of these resolutions was to prolong the session of the Convention until after midnight.]

The convention then proceeded to vote for Congressional conferees, and on taking a ballot Thomas Fisher, H. T. White and Perry Moore were declared elected.

The next thing in order was the nomination of Congressman. The ballot-ing resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d	3d.
David Blair	28	35	35
Samuel S. Blair	26	29	31
John Williamson	12	4 st. off.	

David Blair having a majority of the votes cast, was declared the choice of the county for Congress, and the conferees were instructed to support him for that office. Conferees were privileged to substitute others in case of inability to attend the Conference.

The following Senatorial Conferees were elected—B. F. Patton, P. M. Bare, and R. McDivitt.

Convention next proceeded to nominate a Senator with the following result:

	1st	2d	3d
J. Sewell Stewart	27	32	33
Dr. H. Orlady	24	27	32
James Maguire	15	5 st. off.	

J. Sewell Stewart was declared nominated, and the Conferees instructed to support him as the choice of the Convention.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. J. W. Mattern moved, to obtain the sense of the Convention on the question, that the body adjourn without making further nominations, in order to give democrats a share of the county offices. Theo. H. Cremer, and others, advocated such a course and Dr. Henry Orlady opposed it in a powerful, eloquent and convincing speech, which was frequently interrupted by marks of applause, after which the question was taken and the motion rejected by an overwhelming vote. Convention then adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On assembling in the evening, A. R. Stewart, Esq, moved for a re-consideration of the vote taken before adjournment, which was discussed, and finally voted down by a large majority.

County nominations were then proceeded with. The ballot for Assembly resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d
A. W. Benedict	30	30	36
David Etnier	17	16	15
Dr. H. L. Brown	13	15	15
James Entrekin	3	2 off.	
Dilton L. Collins	1	2 off.	
Levi Evans	1 off.		

A. W. Benedict, Esq., was declared nominated for Assembly.

Balloting for Sheriff:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
George W. Johnston	11	16	21	25	38
David Clarkson	9	9	14	15	28
John M. Stonebraker	12	13	12	10 off	
Robert Madden	8	6	12	12 off.	
Samuel H. Shoemaker	9	8	7 off.		
Aaron W. Evans	6	5 off.			
Peter Livingston	7	5 off.			
William Harper	5	6 off.			

George W. Johnston was declared nominated for Sheriff.

A committee to draft resolutions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Cremer, Mattern, Orbison, Baird and Lutz.

Ballot for Commissioners:

	1st ballot.
Peter M. Bare	34
Wm. I. Cunningham	12
John Householder	10
John P. Stewart	5
Alexander Carmon	3
Samuel Backus	1

Peter M. Bare was declared nominated for Commissioner.

Ballot for Director of the Poor.

	1st	2d	3d
Samuel J. Hackedorn	23	32	35
Henry Graffius	15	11	16
John Griffith	11	11	12
Adam Heeter	8	5 off.	
Wm. A. Oaks	7	5 off.	
Joseph Cornelius	1	1 off.	

Samuel Hackedorn was nominated Director of the Poor.

Ballot for District Attorney:

Major J. H. O. Corbin	46 1st ballot.
John W. Mattern	18

Major Corbin was declared nominated for District Attorney.

Ballot for County Surveyor:

John A. Pollock	43 1st ballot.
James E. Glasgow	15

Mr. Pollock was declared nominated.

Ballot for Auditor:

H. L. McCarthy	38 1st ballot.
Elijah Heck	15
John M. Stonebraker	8

H. L. McCarthy was declared nominated for Auditor.

Perry Moore was, on motion, elected Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year, with power to appoint said Committee.

The following resolutions, reported by the Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention is in favor of sharp and vigorous measures in carrying on the war against the armed traitors of the disloyal States; and of calling out any number of men that may be necessary to suppress the rebellion in the shortest possible time.

Resolved, That the election the approaching fall will not be a contest for the success of political partisan principles, or for political party men; but a demonstration of sentiment and feeling in favor of the Union, and against Disunion and Treason.

Resolved, That we cordially invite to the support of the ticket formed by this Convention, the votes of all the qualified electors in this County who desire to unite with us in sustaining the National Administration in its arduous and patriotic efforts to put down a sectional and wicked rebellion, and to sustain the hundreds of thousands of heroes in arms, now braving the perils of the field and the toil and disease of the camp, to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of the glorious Union of our Fathers.

Resolved, That this Convention endorses the course of the Hon. David Wilmot in the United States Senate, as eminently patriotic, upright, and deserving the approval of the people of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the National Government to accept the services of all loyal men as soldiers, to suppress the present rebellion, regardless of caste or color.

Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

The Soldiers Aid Society acknowledge the following contributions which were forwarded August 11th:

1 box hospital stores from Shade Gap, through Mrs. Amanda Blair.

From Blair's Mills, Hunt. county, and vicinity, through Mrs. Margaret Blair:

Mrs. Jane Coan, 1 sheet.

" Margaret B. Morrison, dried-beef, apple-butter and cash 25 cts.

Mrs. Mary H. Blair, 1 sheet, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 towels, 1 jar jelly, ½lb. tea, paper and envelopes.

Mrs. Mary Badgers, 1 shirt, 3 handkerchiefs.

Mrs. Margaret Morrow, 1 shirt, 1 pair woolen socks, dried fruit.

Mrs. Margaret Blair, 2 cans apple-butter, dried apples, 1 can blackberry jam, 16 handkerchiefs, paper and tracts cash $1.

Mrs. Anna J. Blair, 24 sheets letter-paper and envelopes.

Mr. John Campbell, cash 50 cts.

" John H. Little, cash 50 cts.

" E. M. Pym and daughters, (Burnt Cabins,) currant jelly, quince, raspberries, farina, rice, flour and gelatine.

Mrs. Margaret Bartley, Waterford, Juniata county, 20 yds. bandages, old muslin and flannel.

From Mrs. Maria Corbin, Mrs. Mary Gorsuch and Mrs. Lydia Gorsuch, of Oneida township, one bushel and a half of onions; John Manie, (Bidge) ½ bush. of onions; Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, (Huntingdon) cash $1,00.

We find the following in a letter published in an Ohio paper. The letter from which we make the extract is dated at Bolivar Hights, near Harper's Ferry, July 13, 1862. The writer says:

"I cannot forget to mention the good people of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. The cars stopped for a half hour, and in that time all our tired and hungry soldiers were fed to fullness. Long may the angel of peace hover round their fireside, and soon may their sons, husbands and fathers return to make them glad by their presence, and rejoice together in the consciousness of having done their duty, the one at home while the other was upon the field of battle."

We advise our readers to peruse our Army Correspondence in this issue, as they are instructive as well as interesting. We are always pleased to hear from our boys, especially after they have "smelt gunpowder," and heard the deadly missiles whizzing over and around them.

The enrollment of the militia in this county will be completed this week. It is supposed that not less than three hundred will be drafted from the townships that have furnished the last number of men as volunteers. This county has already sent into the field fourteen companies for three years or during the war, and five companies for nine months, and many to fill up old regiments. Some townships and boroughs have but few young men left to be drafted.

A Prisoner.—Lieut. John S. Campbell, of the regular army, well and favorably known by this community, we regret to say, is a prisoner in Richmond. He was attached to Gen. Sigel's division, and was taken prisoner on the 8th at the battle of Cedar Mountain.

☞ A delightful and refreshing rain fell on Friday afternoon last; a blessing which was long wished for, and which seemed to give new life to the almost deadened fruit. Thanks to an all-wise Providence.

The hunting season has arrived, as is known by the strings of "bipeds and quadrupeds" that are frequently being brought in by the lovers of game and of sport.

A Picnic.—The teachers and scholars of the German Reformed Sabbath School of this place, purpose having a picnic on next Saturday.

The colored camp meeting commences to-morrow at the Sulphur Springs, a short distance from this place.

A turn-table is being built by the Penna. Railroad Company about half a mile above town.

Mr. Luther P. Whipple's school will open again in this place on Monday the 1st day of September.

Our Army Correspondence.

110th Regt., P. V., 4th Brigade, Sturges' Division, Aug. 14.

Editor of the Globe:—Since my last, our small regiment has been temporarily divided, part of it having been sent some eight miles from our last station at Warrenton, as guard to a bridge. The remaining 150 are now encamped behind the battery of the 2d Maine, on the battle-field.

You have received long ere this telegraphic news of that battle, and it would be useless for me to repeat any of the particulars already published.—During the fight on Saturday afternoon our brigade, the well known Fourth of Shield's, but now of Sturges' Division, was held a few miles back as a reserve, though anxious for the advance. On account of intervening hills and woods, we were unable to view the scene of strife, yet we could not but know that a very severe fight was going on from the rapid discharge of artillery and small arms, and the frequent and continual passing of the wounded to town. At about dusk the firing ceased, and our active services for the first time called into requisition. The Brigade, composed of the skeleton regiments 1st Virginia, 7th Indiana, 84th and 110th Penna., was ordered to advance. We marched with flying banners and music towards the late scene of action, passing the wounded on the road, hearing at every step different and exaggerated accounts of the battle, until we came up to the advance guard, where we halted a few moments; and then, under the command of our brave Gen. Carroll, were ordered to advance and storm a battery of the enemy, which was getting into a splendid position to throw grape, canister and shell into the main body of our brave but fatigued army. Our position was known to the Rebs by the camp fires. Had their batteries been allowed to open in full strength upon our forces, the result of the engagement would have undoubtedly been far different.—We passed our forces and entered upon the "sacred soil" of the enemy, our course being directed to a small piece of woods some half a mile in front, our music playing; and unknown to us we passed with unloaded guns and unfixed bayonets, within a few rods of a battery of the rebs, hidden on a hill by the dark shade of the woods; we filed to the left, and passed nearly the whole extent of a short piece of woods in which the enemy's pickets were stationed and stacked our arms; being subject the whole distance to the enfilade fire of the battery. We could hear the rebs talking in the woods, and the orders to the cannoneers; yet we did not suspect them. Nor did we until they opened fire, directing their pieces in every direction, at first, where our forces were in mass.

The 7th Indiana was standing near the battery, when a rebel officer rode up to them and ordered some 20 or more men from one of their companies out on picket, and actually placed them there, with orders "not to fire upon such and such and such places, as the cavalry and infantry (their own) were stationed there, &c." Each party taking the other for its own. Nor was the error discovered until the same rebel officer went up a second time to the Regiment and inquiring its name, discovered his error in time to save himself and have the guns of the battery ranged upon the 7th so as at the 2d discharge to wound some 45 of their number!

The whole Brigade had hitherto rested contented with unloaded guns, but now we were not long in loading them. In the mean time they plied their batteries upon us, throwing in shells, grape and canester, which, owing to our low position, or their inexperience, passed over our heads, instead of taking them off. We took a new position at once, being now thoroughly aware of the enemy's position, and our battery of six ten pounders, of the 2d Maine opened upon them in earnest. I never heard such firing before, and I had a right to hear them then, all their shots being fired from a little distance in the rear of us and over our heads. They fired two hundred shots in one half hour, and the enemy too well know with what precision. They call the hill where so many were killed, by this battery, in conjunction with that of the 18th Pennsylvania, "Slaughter Hill." Our prisoners say heaps of dead horses and men were piled up on that spot and in those woods. Shell after shell of the enemy passed into the lines of our army, to the dismay of some of the teamsters and ambulance drivers, &c., and to speak truly, if there was not one, there came very near being a considerable of a panic.

The 110th were ordered through the woods to take the battery, the remainder of the brigade being reserved to act as occasion might require; but when almost upon them were ordered back by Gen. McDowell. He afterwards discovered that the rebels were very strongly posted in and about there.—Five of our regiment who were sent out to ascertain the position of the battery have not been heard from since. After more heavy firing on our side, the rebel battery ceased. We rested in the woods clear in advance of our, and in the lines of the enemy, until morning. Our position all through was one of the most dangerous, but our officers and most of the men were as cool as on parade. It is well understood here that this advance of the battery and the 4th brigade saved, in a great measure, our army from a hasty retreat.—Few of our brigade, I guarantee you, expected to leave that field alive, yet in the morning we returned to the main force, and took the honorable position assigned us to guard the advance batteries, of the centre of the army. The 2d Maine, and we, are still here, awaiting orders. Few of us will ever forget the scenes of that night. The night succeeding the one spoken of, we were sent out as advance pickets, but were not disturbed. Any man or officer in our regiment who does not stand fire, or does not hereafter do his duty on the field of battle, will surely be reported and publicly exposed; hitherto both have got off. There are often many "blowers" and too few fighters in regiments, sometimes in the shape of officers, and sometimes men, and ours is no exception and wants weeding a little, and I am happy to say will get it soon. The enemy are far in advance, but followed by a large force. I prophecy that Jackson's forces, together with Richmond, will be taken within three short weeks, and Virginia cleared out of all but those few guerrillas, whom fate has destined for the gallows, instead of other than the bullets. Excuse haste and Writing.

Yours, &c., Mirror.

We have permission to publish the following interesting letter from our young friend John McCahan:

Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 15.

Dear Father:—I take time this evening to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well and getting along fine. I suppose you have seen different accounts of the late battle at this place. It was a severe and bloody battle on both sides. I believe Jackson and Ewell had 18,000 men engaged and held a position on the mountains from which they could command a view of the country for miles in all directions. They could see every movement of our troops and had all their force engaged, whilst from our position we could not possibly engage more than 7,000 troops at one time. We were in an open field, whilst they had their batteries on and against the mountains. Our Brigade of cavalry, commanded by Brig. Gen. Bayard were on the advance at the Rapidan, and were attacked on Friday by Ewell with 15,000 men. Gen. Bayard fell back in good order, fighting every inch of the ground until he arrived at this place and here he made a stand and was reinforced by Gen. Banks. The balance of our forces did not arrive till Saturday night and Sunday. I was not out in the morning but was out in the afternoon. It was very hotly contested in the afternoon. On Saturday evening 4 companies of the 1st Pa. Cavalry made a charge which is a credit to the State. It was near dark when 7,000 Rebel Infantry were about making a charge on one of our batteries, when the 1st battalion of the 1st Pa. Cavalry were ordered to charge on them and save if possible our battery. The battalion consisted of about 200 men and they had to cross a stubble-field which was raked by two cross fires of artillery and in front by infantry. But they made the charge.—General Bayard remarked when they started, that the boys went in right, but he never expected them to return. But they went though, broke their ranks, and returned. When they came out, Bayard said, "By God, boys, you have not disgraced yourselves to day. They saved the battery and confused the enemy. But a good many of our poor fellows made their last charge.—Some prisoners which we captured say that when the charge was made against their columns by such a small force, they were perfectly dumbfounded.—The battle-field presented an awful appearance on Sunday. The ground was covered with dead, wounded and dying. The rebels having possession of the battle-ground on Saturday night, robbed our dead. I think they were badly whipped. They did not bury all their dead, and what they did bury they only covered a few inches. Now you can see hands, arms, feet, shoulders, &c., sticking out of the ground.—The ground on which they fought on the mountain is literally torn up by our artillery, and dead horses are lying in all directions. Gen. Stewart (Secesh) and Gen. Bayard had quite a conversation on Sabbath, whilst both parties were burying the dead. Our men and the Secesh were mixed through each other while engaged in hunting up their dead, but neither party had arms.

We are now camped within a short distance of the battle-field. In the morning we are going to march further South. The 110th Regt., P. V., lay near us; they marched toward Orange Court House this morning.

Wm. Cunningham took dinner with me yesterday and spent the day at my Quarters; he is well. I saw Kinney Buoy a day or two since; he looks well; he is in the 107th Regiment.

I do not know how far we are going this time but I think it is a general move. John McCahan.

Camp Parole, Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1862.

Editor of Globe:—Having nothing special to perform, I again assume the liberty of addressing you from camp. As we are situated on the banks of the Chesepeak, and having no duty to do, the boys, here encamped, spend most of their time in hunting oysters, crabs &c., and the balance in eating, drinking, sleeping and smoking. Our camp, in appearance, is between the comfortable and uncomfortable—some are supplied with tents while others are not. There is a Navy Yard Hospital containing about one thousand sick and wounded soldiers. There are also encamped here some 1,500 paroled prisoners belonging to different states.—Some taken in front of Richmond, others at Front Royal, Winchester, Murfreesboro' and Ball's Bluff, where fell the gallant Col. Baker. We have also with us Lieut. John Westbrook, of Huntingdon, who is recovering slowly. When I wrote you last we were doing duty for Uncle Sam at Murfreesboro', Tenn.; but five days after I wrote, the notorious Col. Forrest with a large force of rebel cavalry surprised and took us prisoners. When they left the place they took along with them the commissioned officers, while the non-commissioned officers and privates were paroled.

There is great ado among the 'boys' as to whether we will be discharged or sent back to our regiments. The majority would prefer the field to remaining at home; though at present they would prefer to see the pay master "bobbing 'round," as they are all bad off for money. Col. Staunton, of the 67th Pa., is in command of the camp. Major Given of the 7th Pa. cavalry, is in command of the prisoners, more of whom are daily arriving. Last evening we had an arrival from Pope's army. But time is up and waiting an exchange, I close. Yours, &c., Wm. Boate.

Camp Welles, Arlington Heights, near Washington, August 21, 1862.

Friend Lewis:—After we received our equipments in full with the exception of ammunition at Camp Curtin we received orders to draw two days' rations and strike tents by five o'clock P. M., on Saturday, which was received with enthusiastic shouts and the order despatched with credit to the whole Regiment. When we were drawn in line before Captain Tarbutton's headquarters, we received the command, March! which was changed to a halt beside a train of twenty-five cars, on which we were placed for a destination to us unknown, and amid the floating of flags and cheers of old and young, we were borne through our State Capital on the swift wheels of steam power down the North Central Railroad, and terminated our journey at the dawn of day, for a time, within the walls of Baltimore City, where we were again greeted with warm Union hearts holding aloft the emblem of liberty as we marched to the soul-stirring music of the drum and fife until we arrived at the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot, where the Union Relief Committee had breakfast in waiting for the whole Regiment.—When we had partaken of this welcome gift Corporal Conrad and myself took a stroll through the domains of this renowned secession bed and found here and there a guard of duty, indicating that hearts within were not beating a welcome to the raising of arms for the suppression of an iniquitous rebellion.

But soon in the midst of the confusion of one thousand men we assembled at the Depot at the stated hour and held morning worship. Thus began the day of the Lord in his fear, and asking his protection, with attentive listeners from other companies both well and evil disposed which we have on every occasion of the kind.—With great satisfaction I observe Captain Bell's company, of Tyrone, in like manner remembering their Creator in the same order, both in rising from and retiring to rest.

The call was beat about 9 o'clock, A. M., to assemble in line, each company were assigned their position on the train and we again sailed over open lands meeting the welcome smiles of fellow-soldiers guarding the Railroad and Telegraph wires from Baltimore here, and arrived about 12 o'clock at the rendezvous of legislators and soldiers—our Nation's Capital, where we again received subsistence for nature's life both in food and sleep until eight o'clock, A. M., on Monday, when, by order, we slung knapsacks, fell into regimental line and marched through a heavy fog of dust for five miles and were quartered on Arlington Heights where we are now enjoying Camp life in reality. The roaring of cannon is heard on all sides by artillerists working for efficiency in the art. Since we have been stationed here, regiment after regiment marches to quarters around us until the one great open field (for there are no fences,) is dotted with soldiers and tents—the air is filled with the music of voices, drums, guns, swords and bayonets glistening in the sun. Officers riding to and fro as the work of strict discipline with all, is gradually being adopted, and the men begin to feel that they are no more their own, but bis to whom they have sworn fidelity.

The Free and Easy boys often wish for their instruments to pick a treat of music from their strings, but not having them, they changed the order to singing. The Hartslog valley and Spruce Creek boys all join the Free and Easy in singing, and I tell you, the breeze swells with "Rally for the Union." I have been requested to solicit for our choir the following pieces of music: Brave Boys, Marching Along, Never or Now, and Ellsworth, and any other new popular song—these will be thankfully received either in writing or print.

Our regimental officers are
Col.—Jacob Higgens.
Lieut. Col.—Jacob Zink.
Major—John J. Lawrence.
Chaplin—John D. Stewart.
Adjutant—R. M. Johnston.
Regt. Quartermaster—J. H. Baily.
Sergeant Major—Jos. Baily.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. J. Fay.

The Surgeon has not been appointed yet. I will give you the name as soon as possible. The camp is in the command of Gen. Casey. All letters to the Huntingdon county Bible Company should be addressed Washington City, Company C, 125th Regiment P. V., in care of Col. Jacob Higgens.

Yours, &c.

T. I., F.

MARRIED,

On the 14th instant, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Robert H. Lang to Miss Anna Shultz, of Morrison's lane.

On the 22d inst., by the same, Mr. James Howells to Miss Elizabeth Sweet of Broad Top.

In Ipswich, Mass., August 20, by Rev. R. Southgate, assisted by Rev. D. Fitz, Mr. Luther P. Whipple, of Huntingdon, Pa., to Miss Margaret A. Caldwell, daughter of Josiah Caldwell, Esq., of Ipswich, Mass.,

DIED,

At the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Campbell, in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., on the 11th inst., George Slaysman, aged 80 years, 4 months and 11 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

August 25, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75
Common and Superfine	$5.00
Rye Flour	$3.25
Corn Meal	$2.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.35
Fair and Prime Red	$1.30 @1.31
Rye	80c
Corn, prime Yellow	61
Oats	57
Cloverseed, 64 lbs.	$4.75
Timothy	$1.60
Wool	50@57½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$5,50@6.25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,05
Rye	55
Corn	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Journeyman MILLER wanted immediately. Address A. J. McCOY, Spruce Creek, August 27, 1862-3t. Hunt. co., Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in DUDLEY Post Office, August 15, 1862.

Conrad, H. F.—M. D. | Hagen, John
Crotsley, Sophia J. | Koppenhoffer, George
Conrad, Albert | Melia, James O.
Eisenhower, Eliza | McGregan, Charles
Hudson, Marian | Thomas, Benjamin
Thomas, William

J. H. WHITESIDE, P. M.

$25 REWARD.

HORSE stolen from a field near McVeytown, sometime during Sunday night, the 24th inst. A good sized BLACK HORSE about 8 years old with white spot on forehead, and right sore on left knee about as large as a five cent piece. He both trots and tacks and is very gentle. The finder will receive the above reward by detaining the Horse and thief, and address the owner.

SAMUEL TROXELL,
August 27, 1862-3t. McVeytown, Pa.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100!

To sell goods for the Adams Sewing Machine Company. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have cut the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

DAVID SNARE,
Aug. 27, 1862-4t. Executor.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at the building formerly occupied as Head Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
August 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment. Capt. ELIJH BENNER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1862. 130th Regiment, P. V. *On Recruiting Service.*

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK," the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
R. B. WIGTON,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,
JAMES MAGUIRE,
DAVID DUNN,

J. GEORGE MILES,
WILLIAM LEWIS,
ALEXANDER PORTER,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
GEORGE EBY,
A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Banks in Banks, approved March 21st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,
JOHN SCOTT,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,

JAMES M BELL,
JAMES GWIN,
THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

STRAY CATTLE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Barree township, about the last of May last, three head of cattle—one black-spotted Heifer two years old past—one black steer yearling past, and one red Heifer with some white mixed, yearling past. They all have a slit in left ear and tails cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

August 12 1862-3t. JOHN SMILEY.

CAUTION.—I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Cough for the sum of $31 00, dated July 10th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862.* J. R McCARTNEY.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the firm of Holler & Wagel, (in the Blacksmithing business at Mill Creek,) are requested to settle their accounts immediately, as one of the firm has enlisted in the army, and the accounts must be settled forthwith. HOLLER & WAGEL.

☞ The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the undersigned (to whom all accounts will be presented) at the old stand. FRANCIS HOLLER.

Mill Creek, Aug. 19, 1862-3t*

NOTICE—All persons knowing themselves indebted to me, or having claims against me will call and settle immediately, or will be disposed of according to law. The books will be left in the hands of J. F. Thompson of Mill Creek.

Mill Creek, July 11, 1862. Dr. G. W. THOMPSON.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing every thing in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially on Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the Theory and Practice of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$ 6 00
Higher "	10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c, TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Barree,	August	27,	at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28,	at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30,	at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1,	at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2,	at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6,	at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9,	at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10,	at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12,	at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13,	at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16,	at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17,	at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18,	at Bell Clown S. H.
Penn,	"	19,	at Mapleburg.
Hopewell,	"	20,	at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23,	at Dudley.
Tod,	"	23,	at Newberg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but if the several places fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 200 acres, 130 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY !

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Finid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building, and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other county merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of county produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner: the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

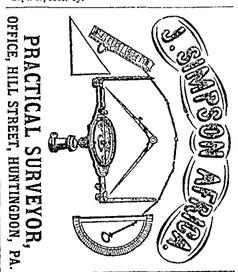
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR, OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of *Huntingdon and Bedford*ing counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

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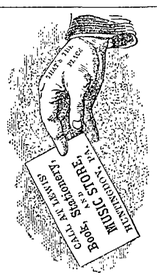

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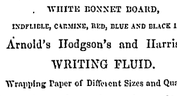

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